

# College Supplement to "Our Dumb Animals,"

## AND OFFER OF PRIZE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

### \$100 PRIZE.

I hereby offer to College and University Students in the United States and Territories, a *Prize of One Hundred Dollars* for the best Essay on *The Effect of Humane Education on the Prevention of Crime*. The Essays must be sent in an outer envelope, enclosing an inner sealed one containing the name and Post Office address of the writer. These will not be opened until the Committee to whom they are referred have decided to which the \$100 belongs. All that do not draw the prize will be returned if writers so request, and inclose return stamps. The writer of the successful Essay, if it is deemed worthy of publication by the Committee, will receive \$100, and the Essay will be widely published with the name of the writer. All Essays must be received at this office, on or before March 15th, 1889.

GEO. T. ANGELL,

*President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Parent American Band of Mercy, 19 Milk St., Boston.*

I shall send to the library of every University and College in the United States and Territories, for the use of Students, a bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals" and other humane publications. If any one fails to receive, please notify

GEO. T. ANGELL, *President,*  
19 Milk St., Boston.

### FIVE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

BY GEO. T. ANGELL,

*President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Parent American Band of Mercy.*

1. *Where did the work of protecting animals from cruelty originate, and what has been its influence there?*

To this I answer, that the first society for the protection of animals was formed about seventy years ago in London, and it is now one of the most powerful organizations of its kind in the world. The Queen is its patron, the Earl of Aberdare is its president, and on its board of officers are princes, dukes, earls, bishops, and many of the most eminent men of England. At the head of its Ladies' Humane Educational Committee is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Its influence with the clergy appears from the fact, that in one year nearly six hundred English clergymen preached in its behalf; its influence with magistrates, from the fact, that last year it obtained four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine convictions in the courts; and its influence with royalty, from the fact, that, at its last annual meeting, the Queen, in the presence of a large audience, caused to be distributed about six hundred prizes for the best compositions on kindness to animals to the successful competitors in the London schools.

Societies now exist in nearly all European countries,—in Asia, Africa, and Australia,—and they are rapidly increasing in the United States and Canada. In Europe many of them are under the patronage of royalty; in this country they are attracting the sympathy and aid of many of our most eminent men. They meet in general international congress, usually every other year.

2. *Is it not more important to form societies for the protection of men than animals?*

In answer to this question I would say, that, from the first dawning of civilization to the present time, the great study of mankind in all nations has been how best to protect men. For this have been parliaments, congresses, and legislatures; armies, navies, and fortifications; courts, magistrates, and innumerable police; churches, schools, and Sunday schools; home missions and foreign missions; almshouses and reformatory schools; peace societies and great secret charitable organizations; hospitals for the sick, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the insane, and inebriate; prisoners' aid societies, children's aid societies, provident aid societies, employment bureaus; homes for the poor, aged, orphans, and consumptives: all these, and many others, ever laboring for the protection of men; while until the founding of the London Society there was not in the whole world a single organization for the protection of animals.

Throwing out of the account churches, schools, secret charitable societies, almshouses, and all the other charitable protections and provisions afforded by government and law, there still remain in our city of Boston, at the present time, about one hundred and thirty-four (134) organizations, supported by private benevolence, for the protection of men; while there is only one (1) for the protection of animals.

Around the about sixty millions of our human population is thrown the whole protection of Church and State, laws, courts, and magistrates, public and private charity; while for more than four hundred millions of our animal population, until within the past few years, not a single effective law has ever been enacted, or a single voice raised publicly in their behalf.

3. *Why not leave the laws relating to animals to be enforced like other laws by the ordinary police?*

To this question I answer, first, that but for these societies there would be no effective laws to enforce; and only as these societies are beginning to be formed are such laws enacted, and in every State additional laws are required; and second, that while laws for the protection of men have been so defined by law-writers and judicial decisions that every police-officer knows, in regard to them, his rights and his duty, laws for the protection of animals have never been thus defined; and how much a man may whip, starve, or overload his animal before the cruelty will justify his arrest, is what the ordinary police-officer hesitates to decide.

When a man strikes his fellow-man, he expects to be arrested; but when he strikes his property, and an officer interferes, he regards it as an impertinent interference with his personal rights, and would be glad to do the officer an injury; and therefore it has been found by experience, both in Europe and this country, that laws without societies to enforce them are a dead letter; because few persons are willing to prosecute and go into the courts and testify, thereby incurring the ill-will, and possibly the revenge of another, by interfering in behalf of a dumb animal.

4. *Why should animals receive special protection?*

First, for their own sake; second, because protection to animals is protection to man. Whoever investigates this subject will find:

First, that, in our various forms of transportation, animals are subjected to such cruelty that hundreds of thousands of them die and become diseased on the passage, and that the meats of these dead and diseased animals cannot be detected in our markets; and that, by the testimony of numerous medical authorities and health officers, the eating of them has been shown to produce sickness and sometimes death.

Second, that about a hundred millions of cattle, sheep, and swine are killed in this country every year for food, and most of them with great and unnecessary cruelty; that they are often kept without food a long time before killing; that they are dragged or driven into bloody slaughter-houses, knowing that they are to be killed, and struggling to escape, and often into slaughter-houses where other animals have just been killed, and are in process of being dressed; that calves are bled before they are killed for the purpose of whitening the veal; that swine are killed without being first stunned. He will find that all these things are avoided in the better slaughter-houses of Europe, and that all of these affect the meats of animals, making them unwholesome, and sometimes dangerous.

Third, that not only the quantity, but also the quality of milk depends on the manner in which cows are treated. If starved, frozen, or kept without sunshine, exercise, or companions, they are liable to become diseased; and their milk and its products are likely to produce sickness, and have produced death.

Fourth, that our crops depend largely on the preservation of birds; that, in this country, birds are decreasing, and insects increasing; and that it has become very important to secure additional protection for our birds and their nests.

Fifth, that our horses are subjected to great cruelties; and that both they and our dogs, when they have become old, are too often killed cruelly, instead of by a single shot or blow, or by chloroform, or otherwise, as practised by officers of animal-protection societies.

Sixth, that there is often no adequate provision for abandoned and lost animals, which are frequently subjected to great suffering where there are no societies to temporarily take charge of them, or give them a merciful death.

*Seventh*, that almost all classes of animals, including birds, and even fish, lobsters, turtles, and the like, are subjected to a multitude of cruelties, which, but for these societies, would never become generally known, and many of which endanger public health.

There is not space in a letter for details. *They would require a volume*; but I am sure that any thoughtful person, after investigating this subject, will have no doubt that the protection of animals is required not only by considerations of humanity, but also for the happiness and safety of men.

5. How can existing evils in this respect be remedied?

I answer, only by organized action, which shall secure, first, the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws; and, second, by humane education, particularly of the young.

To accomplish the first, it will be sufficient to have State societies, with members and agents in the various cities and towns, and with sufficient funds to collect and circulate information, and employ able and experienced officers to be sent wherever their services may be needed. But to accomplish the second and greater work of humane education, organized committees will be needed in every city and town, to collect and circulate information there; secure humane books and publications in libraries and reading rooms, humane lectures and discussions in public halls, humane pictures in school-rooms, humane stories and songs in Sunday-schools, and prizes for compositions in other schools.

These committees may at first consist of only half a dozen persons, ladies or gentlemen, or both; who shall meet, and read what has been done elsewhere, and find out and tell others what needs to be done in their own city or town; get their clergymen to preach about it; interest teachers, Sunday-school teachers, and the local press; send humane tracts to persons guilty of cruelty, and, when nothing else will answer, call upon the Society's agents to enforce the law.

Presently it will be known and talked about through the neighboring country; people will find out that starving and bleeding calves before they are killed, sending sheep to market in cold weather without fleeces, starving cattle for days before they are killed, and frightening animals into a high fever just before slaughtering them,—that all these injure the meat; that cruel treatment of cows injures the milk and its products; that bad shoeing and tight check-reins injure horses; and that the killing of birds and robbing their nests injure vegetation.

Cruelty will become unpopular, and men guilty of it will feel that they are attracting public attention; they will become more cautious how they overdrive and overwork their horses, particularly those that are old, sick, and lame, and the terrible suffering inflicted by *overloading* (that standing disgrace to this country) will become less common; farmers will be ashamed to have their cattle come out in the spring mere skeletons; beating, starving, and freezing, and a thousand other cruelties, will become more rare; old, stray, and abandoned animals will be taken better care of, or mercifully killed; birds and their nests will be protected; and not only will the laws in relation to animals be enforced, but public sentiment will place in almost every home advocates to plead their cause, and to make known the cruelties which are inflicted upon them.

In conclusion, I remember reading, when a child, of a dream in which life was represented as a bridge full of trap-doors, under which rolled the river of death. Onto this bridge moved the whole human race; some hardly stepped upon it before they fell; some reached its middle; a few went beyond; but none reached the end. If that dream be a true representation of the shortness and uncertainty of life, and God, upon whose mercy we depend, cares for these dumb creatures, then it seems to me there are far higher considerations than any I have named. I am, my dear sir, with much esteem,

Yours truly,  
GEO. T. ANGELL.

Extracts from address of Mr. Angell, to the annual meeting of "*The American Social Science Association*," in New York City, May 21, 1874.

#### THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

If the time allotted to this paper were longer, I should be glad to speak of many matters relating to animals, worthy of thought, which for lack of time I shall not be able to discuss; as, for instance, their intellectual qualities, the languages by which they communicate their thoughts to each other; well authenticated instances in which they have exhibited a high degree of reason, and a keen perception of right and wrong; the belief of a large majority of the human race in their immortality, which belief has been advocated by many of the most eminent Christian theologians and scholars, including such men as John Wesley, Jeremy Taylor, Coleridge, Lamartine, and Agassiz.

The rise and progress of societies for their protection; the kind treatment they generally receive in Oriental countries; the fallacy of that doctrine that they were created solely for man, and not for their own enjoyment; all these topics of interest I should be glad to discuss if there were not other and more important ones, sufficient to occupy the time allotted me. I should be glad to give some of my own European experiences in regard to the kinder treatment of animals there; to speak of the hard, smooth roads which I found all over Continental Europe, even in the highest passes of the Alps; how, over a large portion of Europe, carriage horses are not only exempted from check-reins, but are also permitted the same use of their eyes which we give to saddle horses, cavalry horses and artillery horses going into battle; how, in European armies, slaughterers are attached to each ambulance corps to kill horses badly wounded in battle, instead of leaving them, as we did, to die of starvation; how in four month's residence at Paris, I never saw an omnibus horse unkindly treated, and only one case of overloading; also about European hospitals for sick animals, and temporary homes for stray ones; or, on the other hand, I might give you a picture of the wrongs inflicted on man's most useful servant, particularly in old age, which led the eloquent Ruskin to exclaim: "*Has any one ever looked up to Heaven, with an entire understanding of Heaven's ways about the horse?*" As illustrating these wrongs, I will simply say in passing, that the officers of the Mass. Society P. C. A. during the last year investigated nearly two thousand cases of cruelty to horses.

I should be glad to speak of the shepherd dogs of Scotland, and the Newfoundland and the

St. Bernard, and the rich men's dogs that protect their master's houses, and the poor men's dogs which are their master's friends; or I might read to you an hour about the birds, without which, because of the wonderful fecundity of insects, Michelet declares "*men could not live*." I shall have time only to say in regard to them, that in the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, for 1873, you will find, first, that the annual loss to crops by insects, in the United States, is estimated at about four hundred millions of dollars; and, second, that a large proportion of this loss might be prevented by the proper encouragement and protection of small birds, and their nests; and that for the want of this encouragement and protection American birds are decreasing, and insects increasing.

But in the space allotted me I can only put before you some of the conditions, in this country, of animals that supply us with food; the bearing of those conditions on public health and morals; and the means by which those conditions may be changed.

#### Subjects omitted:

##### TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

EFFECTS OF CRUELTY UPON THE MEATS.  
CAN THESE MEATS BE DETECTED IN THE MARKETS?

SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS,  
MILCH COWS. CALVES.  
SHEEP AND FOWLS.

CRUELTY ALWAYS INJURES THE MEAT.  
EFFECTS OF CRUELTY TO FISH,  
OUR SALT WATER FISH.  
CATTLE IN WINTER.

MERCIFUL KILLING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.  
KILLING OF ANIMALS BY BOYS.  
REMEDIES.

##### BRIGHTON ABATTOIR.

##### HUMANE EDUCATION.

How improve the treatment of animals that supply us with milk? and how protect birds and their nests? and how check every form of cruelty inflicted on dumb creatures?

1. By circulating information.

2. By humane education, through facts in natural history, pictures, stories, songs, sentences on the blackboard and in copy-books, prizes for compositions, instruction by teachers, talks to and with the children in our schools, Sunday-schools, and in every home.

Realizing the importance of this, the French Minister of Public Instruction ordered the publications of the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to be circulated in the French schools, and called the attention of all the teachers of France to the importance of educating the children humanely.

The Ladies' Humane Educational Committee of the Royal Society of England sent at one time a humane publication to about twenty-five thousand school-masters in Great Britain, with an address asking their aid in the schools.

The Royal Society of England, and several societies in the United States, have adopted the plan of giving prizes to pupils in the schools who write the best compositions on the subject.

The French Society, instead of prizes, gives medals of gold, silver, and bronze to those who have shown the greatest kindness to animals. The Archbishop of Bordeaux, Monseigneur Dounet, in a recent address, states that in a number of the dioceses of France, it is the cus-



tom of the pastors of the churches, when preparing children for their first communion, to require from them a promise never to ill-treat any dumb creature.

#### EASY TO INTEREST CHILDREN.

It is very easy to enlist the sympathies of children in the animal world. Take, for instance, the history and habits of birds; show how wonderfully they are created; how kind to their young; how useful to agriculture; what power they have in flight. The swallow that flies sixty miles an hour, or the frigate bird which, in the words of Audubon, "flies with the velocity of a meteor," and, according to Michelet, can float at an elevation of ten thousand feet, and cross the tropical Atlantic ocean in a single night; or those birds of beauty and of song, the oriole, the linnet, the lark, and, sweetest of all, the nightingale, whose voice caused one of old to exclaim, "Lord, what music hast thou provided for saints in heaven, when thou hast afforded such music for men on earth?"

Or, take that wonderful beast of the desert, the camel, which, nourished by its own humps of fat, and carrying its own reservoirs of water, pursues its toilsome way across pathless deserts for the comfort and convenience of man.

*Is it not easy to carry up the minds and hearts of children by thoughts like these from the creature to the infinitely wise, good, and powerful Creator?*

I believe there is a great defect in our systems of education. I believe that in our public schools it is quite as possible to develop the heart as the intellect, and that when this is required and done, we shall not only have higher protection for dumb creatures, and so increased length of human life, but also human life better developed and better worth living. I believe that the future student of American history will wonder, that in the public schools of a free government whose very existence depended upon public integrity and morals, so much attention should have been paid to the cultivation of the intellect, and so little to the cultivation of the heart. Only a few weeks since, the educated sub-master of a high school in one of our cities was fined forty dollars and costs, for throwing a dog, which had followed some of his pupils to school, from the third-story window of his school-house to the pavement, where it lay mangled and bleeding until a humane gentleman, passing, put it out of pain.

Let us study the experiences of the Quakers, Moravians, and teachers of the Kindergarten. "Ever after I introduced the teachings of kindness to animals into my school," says M. De Saily, an eminent French school-master, "I found the children not only more kind to animals, but also more kind to each other." "I am sure children cannot be taught humanity to animals, without at the same time being taught a higher humanity," says the Superintendent of the Boston public schools. "The great need of our country," said Hiram Powers to me at Florence, "is more education of the heart."

"Every Christian should make himself acquainted with this important subject. Miss [Frances E.] Willard's words to Mr. Angell concerning his work for dumb animals, are none too strong. She writes: 'I look upon your mission as a sacred one, not second to any that are founded in the name of Christ.'" Rev. F. E. Clark, President of the National Society of Christian Endeavor, in "Golden Rule," Nov. 15, 1888.

Extracts from Address of Mr. Angell before the "INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF EDUCATORS," at New Orleans, Louisiana, Feb. 26, 1885.

A few days since, I had the pleasure of addressing one of the large educational institutions of this city, and at the close of my address a gentleman arose in the audience and said that some ten years ago he was a student at Dartmouth College when I had the pleasure of putting this information before some four hundred of the students in the college chapel; and though he had hardly thought of the subject before, he carried from his whole college course when he graduated, no stronger or more durable impression than that of our duty to God's lower creatures. He is now a superintendent of the public schools of one of our most important cities, and a member of this convention.

The wonderful growth of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals is a subject with which probably some of you are familiar; how they have stretched out their protecting arms, not only in this country, but in Europe, Asia, Africa, and many islands of various oceans, numbering among their members many of the noblest, best, and most illustrious of the world's citizens. In England the Royal Society is under the patronage of the Queen, and its president a member of the Queen's Privy Council.

The first audience I had the pleasure of addressing there some years ago was presided over by one of the most learned men in England, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the gentleman who moved the vote of thanks was Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, very near the head of the British army; the second was at the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts,—probably, next to the Queen, the most highly respected woman in England.

In France, Germany, and elsewhere, wherever I have travelled in Europe, I have found the same. One German society numbers among its members twenty-three generals and over two hundred officers of the German army.

In my own State of Massachusetts, I think that no charitable society of the State has on its roll of officers and members more distinguished and influential names than the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I think that no society in the State is better known, or more popular.

But, in the limited period allotted me, one thing I do have time to tell you; and that is, that we long ago found that the great remedy for all these wrongs, lies, not in laws and prosecuting officers but in the public and private schools; that a thousand cases of cruelty can be prevented by kind words and humane education, for every one that can be prevented by prosecution; and that if we are ever going to accomplish anything of permanent value for the protection of those whom our societies are organized to protect, it must be through the kind assistance of the teachers in our public and private schools.

We found another important fact—that when children were taught to be kind to animals, to spare in springtime the mother bird with its nest full of young, to pat the horses, and play with the dogs, and speak kindly to all harmless living creatures, they

became more kind not only to animals, but also to each other.

If there were more time, I should be very glad to give you the experience of European teachers proving what I state.

Out of two thousand convicts inquired of in American prisons, only twelve had any pet animal during childhood.

Out of nearly seven thousand children carefully taught kindness to animals through a series of years, in an English school, not one has ever been charged with a criminal offence in any court.

To many of you it will be no new thing when I state that crime has grown in this country, for many years, far beyond our growth of population.

If there were more time I would give you statistics.

And it is becoming a great question how long our present form of government, and the proper protection of property and life, can be maintained with this constant growth of crime over population, and how we are to stop it.

Not more than one-half the people of this country, and in some States not more than a quarter, attend any church, or their children any Sunday-school. The churches cannot reach them.

Science is making wonderful progress. An Anarchist lecturer recently stated to a large audience in Tremont Temple, Boston, that there were about four hundred schools in Europe (he did not say how many in America) whose only object was to teach the use of explosives; and that two ounces of an explosive he then had, placed at the entrance of Tremont Temple, would destroy the life of every person in that building!

We want no French revolutions here, with barricades and guillotines, and the streets red with blood; and we think the best way to avoid such things is through widespread, merciful and humane education in our schools.

How can you better reach the Anarchist father or mother, who never enters the door of a church, or uses the name of the Supreme Being except in blasphemy, than through his or her child in our public schools? And how can you better reach the heart of the child than by teaching it kindness to the weakest and most defenceless of God's creatures, with such other merciful teachings as may be added?

For this purpose was founded, in Boston, on the 28th of July, 1882, the "American Band of Mercy," whose badge I wear.

Among its earliest members were the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, the Chief Justice of our Commonwealth, and other judges; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, who caused a branch to be established in his cathedral, and gave permission to establish them in all the Sunday and parochial schools of his diocese; the leading editors of our religious and educational papers and several hundreds of clergymen of all denominations, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

It has now, November, 1888, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, over six thousand two hundred branches with probably over half a million members.

They are in Sunday-schools of all denominations, Protestant and Roman Catholic; and in week-day schools of all grades, from the primary to the university.

Their badge is a five-pointed star, on which are the mottoes, "*Glory to God,*" "*Peace on earth,*" "*Good will to all,*" and on the five points of the star, "*Kindness to all harmless living creatures.*" On a recent public occasion the President of the United States wore this badge while reviewing some ten thousand children. Their cards of membership have a beautiful picture of the signing of the pledge.

Their object is to encourage in every possible way, *brave, generous, noble, and merciful* deeds; to protect *not only the lower races, but also every suffering human being that needs and deserves protection.*

For this purpose, they aim to use the best literature of the world,—songs, poems, pictures, and stories that will promote these objects; and, by public "Band of Mercy" concerts and meetings, to reach all outside whom they can influence.

Their methods of organization are so simple that a boy or girl can organize.

Their meetings occupy various lengths of time, from an hour to ten minutes, once a month or once a week,—sometimes more often, sometimes separately, and sometimes as part of school or Sunday-school exercises.

*They cost nothing,* for they require only the simple pledge, "*I will try to be kind to all harmless creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage.*"

To be sure, we have membership books for registry of names of members for those bands that want them; beautiful imitation gold and silver badge-pins for those who want them; ribbon badges and cards of membership for those who want them; some hundred thousand of these badges and cards have been sent out over the country, and they cost but a few cents each.

But they are not necessary. All that is required is the simple pledge, "*I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and try to protect them from cruel usage.*"

The Parent Band of the Massachusetts Society sends to each Band formed from it, without cost, (1) full information; (2) twelve interesting lessons on kindness, full of anecdotes and instruction; and (3) a copy for one year of its monthly paper, "*Our Dumb Animals,*" filled with stories, songs, and instruction, encouraging kindness, both to animals and human beings. It sends also to each Band, humane leaflets and specimens of Band of Mercy hymns and songs, adapted to popular music and suitable for school and Sunday-School exercises. They are already sung from the Atlantic to the Pacific. *All these it sends without cost.*

To every teacher who forms a Band of twenty or more, it sends in addition its beautiful badge-pin without cost.

I have spoken of distinguished educators, statesmen, governors, judges, the President of the United States, and other distinguished persons who have joined the Bands of Mercy.

Why did they join? *To make themselves more merciful? Because they thought they needed it? Probably not; but because they wanted to give the weight of*

their influence to lessen pain and suffering in the world; to aid in carrying an education of mercy into all our schools; to aid in hastening the day,

"When Peace shall over all the earth  
Its ancient splendors fling,  
And the whole world give back the song  
That now the angels sing."

But will the Bands last?

We think the man, or woman, or boy, or girl, who once takes the pledge, will never forget it,—not in fifty years. If the pledge is repeated once a month, or once a week, we think the impression will be still stronger. If followed by proper reading and instruction once a month, or once a week, we think it will be stronger still.

I can give instances in which a single talk on kindness to animals has produced wonderful results.

President Hayes told me at Washington, some years ago, that what he once heard on the subject when at school in Massachusetts, he had never forgotten, and so he put in his annual message what I wrote for him in regard to the cruel transportation of animals on our railroads.

Seven to eight millions of animals in the great Chicago stock yards are now annually protected from cruelty, largely through the influence of one man, whose teacher fifty years ago, up in the mountains of New Hampshire, put into his little boyish hand some verses on kindness to animals.

Will the Bands last?

We want everybody's influence to help us make them last as long as the world lasts, and cruelty. We want to form them once, and then if they fall off, form them again, and so keep forming them to the end of time—or cruelty.

In behalf of all whom I represent, and for the good of our own race and our common country, I pray you help us form these Bands of Mercy in all American schools.

Extracts from Mr. Angell's Address to the Annual Meeting of "THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS," at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1884.

"Nearly all the criminals of the future, the thieves, burglars, incendiaries, and murderers, are now in our public schools, and with them the greater criminals who commit national crimes. They are in our public schools now, and we are educating them. We can mold them now if we will. To illustrate the power of education: We know that you may make the same boy Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Mohammedan. It is simply a question of education. You may put into his little hands, as first toys, whips, guns and swords, or you may teach him, as the Quakers do, that war and cruelty are crimes. You may teach him to shoot the little song bird in springtime, with its nest full of young, or you may teach him to feed the bird and spare its nest. You may go into the schools now with book, picture, song and story, and make neglected boys merciful, or you may let them drift

until, as men, they become sufficiently lawless and cruel to throw your railway trains off the track, place dynamite under your dwelling houses or public buildings, assassinate your President, burn half your city, or involve the nation in civil war.

*"Is it not largely, if not wholly, a question of education?"*

"I am sometimes asked, 'Why do you spend so much of your time and money in talking about *kindness to animals*, when there is so much cruelty to men?' And I answer, '*We are working at the roots.*' Every humane publication, every lecture, every step in doing or teaching kindness to them, is a step to prevent crime,—a step in promoting the growth of those qualities of heart which will elevate human souls, even in the dens of sin and shame, and prepare the way for the coming of peace on earth and good will to men.

"There are hundreds of thousands of parents among the depraved and criminal classes of this country whom no child *can be taught to love, or ought to be.* There are hundreds of thousands of homes where the name of the Almighty is never heard, except in words of blasphemy. But there is not a child in one of those homes that may not be taught in our public schools *to feed the birds and pat the horses, and enjoy making happy all harmless creatures it meets on the street, and so be doing acts of kindness forty times a day, which will make it not only happier, but better, and more merciful in all the relations of life.*

"Standing before you as the advocate of the lower races, I declare what I believe cannot be gainsaid—that just so soon and so far as we pour into all our schools the songs, poems and literature of mercy towards these lower creatures, *just so soon and so far shall we reach the roots not only of cruelty but of crime.*

Mr. Richards introduced the following, which was adopted:

*"Resolved, That we heartily approve of the 'American Bands of Mercy,' and welcome their introduction into the public schools of our country to aid in the moral education of our people."*

In the winter of 1885-6, by unanimous vote of the Boston School Committee, Mr. Angell addressed the sixty-one large Normal, Latin, High and Grammar Schools of Boston one hour each. In March, 1887, by unanimous vote of the School Committee, he caused about sixty-thousand copies of the Massachusetts Society's humane publications to be distributed to the pupils of the Boston Public Schools.

